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Dr. Walter H. O'Neil,

Physician with his family, April 1, 1872.

Dr. J. W. McClure,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

Has a private office located in New Oxford, where he practices medicine and surgery.

Dr. C. V. Stetson

Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. P. G. Wolf

Physician located in New Berlin.

Dr. J. L. Baugh,

Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. A. Kitzmiller,

Physician at Law.

Dr. M. Krauth,

Physician at Law, Gettysburg.

Dr. C. E. W. Hartman

Physician at Law.

Dr. McConnelley,

Physician at Law.

Dr. D. McConnelley

Physician at Law.

Dr. W. A. French,

Physician at Law.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Physician located in New Berlin.

Dr. J. E. Lovell, Physician.

Physician at Law.

Dr. R. L. Bushell,

Physician at Law.

Dr. J. W. Woodward,

Physician at Law.





FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

## FOR THE FARMER.

## MINTS FOR SPRING.

The first thing to do in doing up mints is to put the salt in paper, then the mint, have good, sound, clean seed, and plant at the right time; then give it proper attention until the crop is secured. Every farmer is well aware that much depends on doing things at the right time. "Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day."

Plant largely of potatoes and other root crops. If the fall market is good you will have them to sell, and if it is not good you will have them to eat. Every farmer has farm stock; he cannot farm without it. This stock must be fed and kept in good working condition, or it is to be fattened for sale; in either case the farmer should try to do this at the least expense, and there are now so inexpensive to feed as root crops. Now is the time of year to make your calculation and preparation for these crops.

All stock farmers, whether for milk, butter, cheese, or the butcher, should prepare for a dry spell of weather sometime through the summer. Past experience should teach them this, and now is the time to set apart certain portions of the farm for growing crops to be fed and fed green, during thy weather, when pasture fails, and if the dry spell does not come, they can be used for hay, and fed in winter. This is a strategic movement that every farmer should take advantage of—should show his good generalship, and not be caught napping when the enemy is before his camp, surrounding him to ground arms and surrender.

It is just as important that stock should be well fed in the months of April, as in any of the winter months. They are about growing a new coat of hair and shedding the old one. The growth of this new coat makes a heavy drain on the tissues of the system, and if the animal is not well fed to sustain this, it becomes weak and unhealthy, and will take some time to gain its former condition. It is much cheaper to keep an animal in good condition than to bring it up after it has fallen away, besides the risk of permanently impairing its health.

Working horses are weak at this season, for the reasons above stated, and should be well worked; they should not be exposed nor permitted to stand in cold draughts of wind. Grazing should not be neglected, as it is, particularly at this time, necessary to feed.

## WEANING AND CARE OF COLTS.

When colts are weaned, they should be put with older animals of their own species; a foal together, with an abundance of room, will do best, and the attention should be from one person who has sense enough to discover any little matter going wrong before it is serious, or, in other words, who should have the gumption to prevent every affliction herefrom by his skillful and judicious care. For instance, there may be a colt among several, which is so shy and nervous that he is afraid to stand up and eat with the others, till his share is nearly consumed. There may be another naturally very slow in masturbating, which would lose much of his share, and thus these animals would pine away, for if enough was given so that there would be more than the boldest would eat, it would still be wrong, as there would be a cloying of the fast eaters. This matter could easily be remedied by separation and other preventives adopted in time to meet every contingency, but in no successful undertaking of horse training would there be a constant use of drugs or a resort to quick cures.

I will briefly add that the main hints to be given, are to make the colts fat against winter, by extra food, to the mare as well as the colt, if it cannot be done without, and do not hurry about weaning, as by feeding the mare well she will not be injured. Give her, oats, rye, barley, and turnips, but not more than enough to fill the belly, and then wash out the colts with warm water, and let them drink from the mare's udder.

**TRANPLANTING.**—The editor of the *Gettysburg Telegraph* says: There is much that we ever tried so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, carrots, or any other tender plant from the hatched, or any other earthen pot, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure and sand, red soil, with the consistency of the mud, with which the roots of the plants will be well covered, and set in a hole made with a round piece of wood or slate. After being rather finely planed, packed again with manure-water. We have never failed in any transplanting, when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight.

**HARROWING** meadows and pastures is often very beneficial, and we are surprised that the practice is so generally neglected. Put three horses to a harrow, and get on and ride. Harrow the field both ways, and up, if necessary.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER.

**THE COOK BOOK.**—Peel and boil some small onions in salt and water till quite tender, drain them, and throw them into a stewpan with one ounce of butter rolled in flour; stir them round till the butter is quite dissolved, add a teaspoonful each of salt and white pepper, and then stir in 6 degrees as much cream as will nearly cover them. Shake the pan round until it is the point of boiling, then serve.

**BREAKFAST PEGAS.**—Take two eggs well beaten, and stir into a pint of milk a little salt, a piece of butter, and a pinch and a half of flour. Beat the eggs, stir in the milk. Add the salt, mix the butter and stir in. Then pour all into the flour, so as not to have it lumpy. Stir up thoroughly, and grease the cups into which the batter is poured, filling

them two-thirds full. Eat with sugar, cream, &c.—Sieve three cups of flour, and add two teaspoons baking powder, a pinch of salt, one cup sugar, three eggs, 1/2 lb. butter, and a pint of milk enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven.

**BAKING SUGAR.**—Wash the beans and boil them with salt, pick them, then soak them out, and rub them through the colander. Then put them back in the same water they were boiled in, with four hard-boiled eggs (boiled hard), a lemon seed, and little pepper. If you like it, boil again and serve. This soup is very nice.

**CREAM-OF-TARTAR CEREAL.**—In one pound and a half of flour two ounces of butter; rub it well into the flour. Add one teaspoon of soda, one quart sweet milk, and sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

**LEAF CEREAL.**—Two cups of sugar, two of milk, two of flour, one of yeast. Make into sponge over night. In the morning rub together two cups of sugar, one butter and four eggs. Then make stiff; one nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves, if wished, one pound of fruit. Bake till light, and bake in an even oven.

**REMEDY FOR CORNS.**—We have already given several remedies for these creatures of so much torment in the world, and here is another furnished by Mr. Rose, of San Diego, who says corns can easily be cured by applying a good coat of gunpowder every evening on going to bed. He had had them for forty years, and had tried nearly all the corn cures in existence without relief until he tried the gunpowder, which readily cured him in a few weeks.

## 1872.

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